

# The Newport Mercury

VOL. LXXXVII

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1848.

NO. 4,494.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY  
J. H. BARBER & SON.  
No. 133 Thames Street.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$3, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly Advertisers can make contracts on liberal terms. All Advertisements will be continued until forbidden when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation which the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publishers) until arrears are paid.

## CHEAP JOB PRINTING.

Handbills, Show Bills, Shop Bills, Circulars, Labels, Checks, Notes, &c.

LARGE SHOW BILLS, for Concerts, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.

EXECUTED AT THE  
MERCURY OFFICE,  
No. 133 THAMES ST.

With new and fashionable type, and at prices which cannot fail of meriting a share of public patronage. The favors of the old Patrons are respectfully solicited.

J. H. BARBER.  
WM. LEE BARBER.

## Weekly Almanac.

JUNE 1848.	SUN	SUN	MOON	HIGH
10 SATURDAY	4 30.7	30.1	0.3	36
11 SUNDAY	4 30.7	30.1	30.4	29
12 MONDAY	4 30.7	30.1	59.5	14
13 TUESDAY	4 30.7	30.2	30.6	0
14 WEDNESDAY	4 30.7	31.3	4.6	48
15 THURSDAY	4 29.7	31.3	42.7	38
16 FRIDAY	4 29.7	31.3	8.28	

Full Moon 16th, 4h 14m evening.

## POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENT.

On and after April 1st, 1848.  
MAILS CLOSE.  
PROVIDENCE, Daily, 8 A. M.  
BOSTON, do, 12 P. M.  
FALL RIVER, do, 8 A. M. & 12 P. M.  
NEW YORK, do, 8 A. M. & 7 P. M.  
WESTERVILLE, Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.  
NEW SHOREHAM, Fridays, 8 A. M.  
Office open till 7 P. M.  
JOSEPH JOSLIN, Post Master.

## DISCOUNT DAYS.

At the several Banks in this Town.  
MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.  
NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.  
NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.  
NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.  
RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.  
BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.  
TRADERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

CUSTOM HOUSE,  
Office Hours.  
From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.  
EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

GROCERY  
AND  
TEA STORE.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

William Newton,  
AT THE OLD STAND,  
No. 150 THAMES ST., NEWPORT, R. I.  
Has constantly on hand an extensive Stock

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,  
FOREIGN FRUIT WINES AND  
TEAS.

Which are offered for sale at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. Goods delivered free of expense and warranted to give general satisfaction.

## THE CRISIS!!

Further progress of the Revolution.

NOT the Revolution in France, but the revolution at the OREGON, among the

## SPRING CLOTHING.

Just received, a large and extensive variety of Clothing of the latest styles and newest patterns, bought at the present low prices, consisting of Men's Dress and Frock Coats, manufactured of the best German, French and English Cloths. Also, Tweed Coats and Sacks of every quality and color. PANTS.—A large assortment, consisting of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satinets, &c. &c. VESTS, of black and fancy Satins, of various patterns and prices, and every other style adapted to the Spring trade.

BOYS CLOTHING,  
in great variety and style.

Also a large and splendid assortment of HATS AND CAPS, together with a large stock of furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Bosoms, Shirts, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. &c., all of which may be found at the lowest cash prices at the

## ORRISON

Clothing Warehouse!!

Corner of Thames & Franklin Streets.  
J. M. & S. HAMMETT, Proprietors.  
Newport, April 22, 1848.

WILL BE OPENED next week. Good Unbleached SHEETINGS, at 6 cents per yard, at  
JAMES R. HAMMETT'S

## Corbett's Unrivalled

—COMPOUND SYRUP OF—  
SARSAPARILLA.

THE subscribers having purchased of Dr. Corbett, of Shaker Village, Canterbury, N. H., the exclusive right for the sale of this valuable preparation, now offer the same to the public under the simplest testimonials as to its signal and efficacious qualities. It stands unrivalled in cures of most inveterate cases of Scrofula, and all diseases of the Blood.

It also by its powerful alternative qualities, securely and permanently effects a full restoration of health in cases of Chronic Inflammation of the Digestive Organs, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Jaundice, Weakness and soreness of the Stomach, Salt Rheum, all Cutaneous Eruptions, Erysipelas, &c. &c.

The fact is, well established by medical writers, that Phthisis, Pulmonitis or Consumption, a disease most fatal in this country, most generally originates in a scrofulous state of the system. Diseases of the Liver and Affections of the Biliary Secretions often originate with persons of Scrofulous taint. But before such diseases can be mitigated or arrested, this Scrofulous Diathesis must be removed. This the present preparation is warranted effectually to do.

The formula was laid before the New Hampshire Medical Society, and was there approved. And the celebrated Dr. Twichell, of Keene, N. H., who has personally tested its virtues, and approves and prescribes this medicine in his general practice, pronounces it,

"THE BEST PREPARATION OF SARSAPARILLA EVER KNOWN."

and cordially affords it his full commendation.

It is not the design or purpose of the Originator or the Proprietors of this medicine to attempt to bring it into notice or repute by publishing accounts of extraordinary cures it has effected, or the great relief and benefit which hundreds and thousands have realized from its use.

Well it is known that the public are satiated with flaming advertisements, and extravagant and even false statements of the wonderful effects of certain medicinal preparations. But the proprietors rely upon the

MERITS OF THIS MEDICINE ALONE

to bring it into general use.

Its virtues have been tested through a process of years in every form of Scrofulous Affections, &c. And it is designed as a permanent, substantial and Standard Medicine, and may always be depended upon by the Medical Faculty and all others, to be just what it purports to be.

The form of this preparation, its component parts, &c., have been placed with the most distinguished physicians of the country, among whom, in Boston, are

Dr. J. C. Warren, Dr. J. M. Warren, Dr. Geo. Hayward, Dr. Edward Reynolds, Jr., Dr. John Jeffers, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Dr. Abner of the Orthopedic Institute, and others, several of whom have given their names as writers in favor of this medicine.

"The Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, as prepared by Dr. Corbett, of the Shaker Society, has been examined. It comes sustained by the names of the most distinguished physicians in the country; and from a knowledge of its component parts, the committee cannot but express their full belief as to its efficacious qualities. The ingredients entering into its composition are of such a highly useful and alternative quality, that the committee willingly pronounce it the best preparation of Sarsaparilla Syrup yet known; and as such, think it deserving of a Diploma." (Signed by)

JOHN W. WEBSTER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in Harvard College.

MAHES GAY, M. D., Chemist, Boston.

J. V. C. SMITH, M. D., Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

And others.  
Under a full conviction of the virtues of this medicine, without accumulating facts as to the same, the Proprietors, with all confidence, now place it before the public as a preparation not equalled by any ever yet discovered.

For sale by the Proprietors in any quantity.

EDWARD BRINLEY & CO.,

No 3 and 4, South side Faneuil Hall, Boston, and their authorized Agents.

Sole Agent for Newport,  
April 8th.

R. R. HAZARD.

1848 SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1848

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE, DIRECT

THE STEAMER PERRY,

CAPT. WOOLSEY.

WILL leave Newport for Providence, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 8 o'clock, and will leave Providence the same days at 3 1/2 o'clock, for Newport.—Fare 50 cents.

On and after Monday, May 8th the PERRY will leave for Fall River, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, connecting with the train for New Bedford, and Boston at 8 o'clock, arriving in New Bedford at 9 1/2 o'clock, and Boston at 11 A. M.

Returning—will leave Fall River at 9 1/2 o'clock, A. M., for Newport, on the arrival of the train from Boston and New Bedford.

FARE 50 CENTS.

May 6.

TO LET.

A convenient two story HOUSE, pleasantly situated at the corner of Caleb Earl street, near the Broad street, is a good well of water, and all necessary out-buildings, &c. For terms apply to  
WM. D. STEWART.  
Newport, May 12.

## DOORS, SASHES, & BLINDS.

THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale at his shop, Nos. 17 & 19 Broad street—Window Frames, Sashes, glazed and unglazed—Blinds, painted and unpainted—Doors of various kinds, and a few HOT BED SASHES for raising early vegetables, which will be sold low.

New Windows Sashes always on hand.

Orders promptly attended to.

SIMON MOFFITT.

Newport, March 11, 1848.—ff.

Charles Devens, Jr.  
COAL DEALER,  
DEVENS' WHARF,  
NEWPORT, R. I.

Red Ash and Canal COAL of the best quality constantly on hand, and for sale as low as can be

found in Newport.

## New York Advertisements.

### Cheap Fringes!

MANUFACTURED BY STEAM POWER.

WILLIAM SMITH,  
No. 85 William street, (corner of Maiden Lane,) NEW YORK.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the attention of the public to his large stock of FRINGES, consisting of Silk dress Fringes; white and colored linen Fringes; white cotton toilet and bullion Fringes, &c.

N. B.—Gimps, mohair and silk bullion Fringes made to order on the shortest notice. All goods are guaranteed of the best quality, and full measure, both in width and length.

Many goods are sold lower than the Jobber's first price, and on all goods a saving of 20 to 100 per cent is effected to cash customers.

New York, April 26, 1848.

## J. F. BROWNE,

MAKER & IMPORTER OF GRAND, SEMI-GRAND AND SIX OCTAVE

DOUBLE ACTION HARPS,

Would inform his friends that he has removed his

Warerooms to 295 Broadway,

(Lafarge Buildings, NEW YORK.)

"MR. Browne's Harps are by far the most elegant we have ever seen, and in the tone there is an extraordinary addition of sweetness, purity, and power. The cordial approval of the celebrated Harpist, Bocha, should make him and his works celebrated throughout the country."—Musical Times.

Harp repaired, Strings, Music, &c.

London and New York, established 1810.

April 11, 1848.—3m.

## LAMPS, CHANDELIER, Candelabra, Girandoles, Rich China and Bohemian Glass Vases, Hall Lanterns, &c.

DIETZ, BROTHER & CO.,

WASHINGTON STORE, No. 139 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

(One door South of Fulton Street.)

ARE manufacturing and have always on hand, a full assortment of articles in their line, of the following description, which they will sell at wholesale or retail, at low prices, for cash:—

Solar Lamps—gilt, bronzed & silvered, in great variety.

Suspending Solar Lamps, gilt & bronzed.

Bracket do do do.

Side do do do.

Solar Chandeliers, do do 2, 3, 4 & 6 lights.

Girandoles, gilt, silvered & bronzed, various patterns.

Candelabras, do do do.

China Vases & Bohemian Glass Vases do.

Hall Lanterns, a large assortment, plain and cut. do.

do. with stained & Bohemian Glass Lights.

Lamp Wicks, Chimneys and Shades of all kinds.

Paper Shades, a large assortment of new patterns and styles.

Oil—Sperm, Whale and Lard, of the best quality.

Superior Camphine and Burning Fluid.

NEW YORK AND CHINA TEA COMPANY,

Importers and Dealers in TEAS exclusively.

It is of the utmost importance to Country Merchants, Steamboat Proprietors, Hotel Keepers, and all Buyers and Consumers of Tea.

Our business is that of Tea Dealers, and has been for years. Practical knowledge and the facilities we have of obtaining our Teas from the place of growth through the medium of our Tea Taster and Selector in China, give us many advantages which few can participate in, and makes it desirable for all who want

GOOD AND CHEAP TEA!

to buy of us. Thus for example—

5 LBS. OF FRESH IMPORTED TEA FOR \$1 50,

\$1 75, and \$2.

These packages are sold as samples, so that buyers can judge for themselves.

Copy the address:—

NORTH RIVER WAREHOUSE, 204 Greenwich street.

EAST RIVER WAREHOUSE, 83 Catharine street.

New York, May 1848.

## KNIT HOSIERY.

THE greatest variety of Knit Hosiery of every description from the smallest children to the largest man's,—for sale at H. SESSIONS,

to buy of us. Thus for example—

5 LBS. OF FRESH IMPORTED TEA FOR \$1 50,

\$1 75, and \$2.

These packages are sold as samples, so that buyers can judge for themselves.

Copy the address:—

NORTH RIVER WAREHOUSE, 204 Greenwich street.

EAST RIVER WAREHOUSE, 83 Catharine street.

New York, May 1848.

## Boots & Shoes

JUST OPENING, at NORMAN'S Boot and Shoe store, No. 95 Thames street, Misses' & Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, which will sell cheap for April 15.

GEO. H. NORMAN.

COMMISSIONERS & EXECUTORS NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Middletown, commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

ELIZABETH SMITH,

late of Middletown, dec., represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from this date are allowed the creditors of said estate to present and prove their claims, and that we will meet at the Town House in Middletown, on the third Monday of October next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., to receive, examine and decide on the same.

JOSHUA COGGESHALL,

GEORGE ANTHONY,

JOHN GOULD.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MATHEW WEAVER, Executor.

Middletown, April 17, 1848.

## CARPETINGS.

COTTON CARPETINGS, 2 yds wide, very low; cheap Cotton Carpets, all-wool Carpets, good pattern, 50, 68, and 67 cents per yard.

Also a beautiful assortment of superfine, Three-ply and extra Fine Carpetings, always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices, by

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

May 27.

## Laws of the United States,

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC No. 30.]

AN ACT to continue, alter, and amend the charter of the city of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, entitled "An act supplementary to 'An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington,' passed the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and for other purposes," and the act or acts supplemental or additional to said acts which were in force on the fourteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and forty, or which may, at the passing of this act, be in force, be and the same are hereby continued in force for the term of twenty years from the date hereof, or until, Congress shall by law determine otherwise, with the amendments, additions, explanations, and amendments following, that is to say:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That said corporation shall have full power and authority to lay and collect a tax of not exceeding three-fourths of one per centum per annum upon the assessed value of all stocks which may be owned and possessed by any person whatever in any banking, insurance, or other incorporated or unincorporated company in the city of Washington; and to compel all such banking, insurance, or other incorporated or unincorporated company, to furnish, when so required to do, within ten days thereafter, a full and complete list of the stockholders in such company, and the amount of stock owned by each, under a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars for each and every week such company shall neglect or refuse or fail to furnish the same. And, in default of payment of the tax due on said stock by the banking, insurance, or other company, or by the holder or holders of the stock, the said corporation shall have full power and authority to sell the said stock, or so many shares thereof as shall be sufficient to pay the taxes due thereon, and costs of collection, as provided in the case of personal property. The said corporation shall also have power to lay and collect a tax not exceeding three-fourths of one per centum per annum on the assessed value of all bonds and mortgages, of stocks of all kinds, and all public and private securities, and on every description of property within the said city, which may be owned or held by the inhabitants thereof, except the wearing apparel and necessary tools and implements used in carrying on the trade or occupation of any person; and to compel persons to furnish, when required by the assessors, a full and correct list of all property by law taxable, held by them, and to punish with suitable fines and penalties persons refusing or neglecting to furnish such lists. The said corporation shall have power to lay and collect a school tax, to provide for, licensing, taxing, and regulating livery stables, and wholesale and retail dealers, in a ratio according to the annual average amount of the capital invested in the business of such wholesale and retail dealers; to license, tax, and regulate agencies of all kinds of insurance companies; to tax private bankers, brokers, and money-lenders, not exceeding three-fourths of one per centum per annum on the assessed amount of capital employed in the business of said private bankers, brokers, and money-lenders; to make all necessary regulations respecting hackney carriages and the rates of fare of the same, and the rates of hauling by cartmen, wagoners, carmen, and draymen, and the rates of commission of auctioneers; to regulate and graduate the licenses of non-resident merchants and traders, and the taxes on the same; to regulate and establish fish wharves and docks; to restrain and prohibit gaming-houses and bawdy-houses; to punish those who may sell intoxicating liquors without having obtained licenses therefor, by fines not less than five dollars; and in default of the payment thereof, by imprisonment and labor in the work-house for a term not exceeding ninety days; to provide for the punishing by fines and penalties, and by confinement to labor in the work-house, any person and all persons who shall molest or disturb any church or other place of worship while the congregation are engaged in any religious exercises or proceedings; to provide for the weighing of all kinds of live stock brought into the city; to cause to be pulled down unsafe, dilapidated, or dangerous buildings; to take up and relay foot pavements and paved carriage-ways, and to keep them in repair, and to lay and collect taxes for paying the expenses thereof, on the property fronting on such foot-ways, and carriage-ways, to lay and collect taxes for the support of public schools; to cause new alleys to be opened in the squares, and to open, change, or close those already laid out, upon the application of the owners of more than one-half of the property in such squares, subject to the second proviso of the eighth section of the act of May the fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, incorporating the inhabitants of the city of Washington.—And the said corporation shall have full power and authority to make all necessary laws for the protection of public and private property, the preservation of order, the safety of persons, and the advancement of decency in the streets, avenues, and public places, and to punish persons violating the same, as well as for the punishment of persons guilty of public profanity and prostitution.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That at the first general election held after the passage of this act, a Board of Assessors, to consist of one member from each ward, shall be elected by the qualified voters therein, to serve as assessors shall be made in the same manner and form as the returns of the election for members of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council; and the person having the greatest number of legal votes in each ward for assessor, shall be duly elected assessor; but in case two or more persons, highest in vote, shall have an equal number of votes, the commissioners of election for the ward in which such equality shall exist, shall decide the choice by lot. No person who is not eligible to a seat in the Board of Aldermen or Board of Common Council, shall be eligible to election as assessor. And, on the first Monday of May next succeeding the first election of assessors under this act, the said board, or a majority of the members thereof, shall meet in the City Hall, and, in the presence of the Mayor and Register, shall draw by lot the names of three members thereof, if the number of wards be seven, or if the number of wards exceed seven, the names of one-half, as near as may be, of the members of said board; and the members whose names shall be thus drawn, shall thereupon cease to be members of said board; and at the next general election, a member shall be elected to serve for two years, in each of the wards in which the members so drawn shall have been elected; and at every regular annual election thereafter in such wards as the time of the assessors is about to expire, an assessor shall be elected to serve for two years. No person holding any other office under the corporation shall be elected to or hold the office of assessor. In the event of the death, resignation, inability, or refusal to serve, of any person elected an assessor, the vacancy shall be filled immediately by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council, in joint meeting, in which manner all vacancies in the board of assessors shall be filled: Provided, That until the assessors, authorized to be elected by this act, shall have been duly elected and qualified to enter upon their duties, full power and authority are hereby given to the said corporation to provide for the temporary appointment of assessors to perform the duties required of the assessors to be elected under this act. The board of assessors shall assess and value, and make return of all and every species of property by law taxable, at such times, and under such regulations, as the said corporation shall prescribe, and shall make return of all persons subject to a school tax, in the said city, under such regulations as the said corporation shall prescribe; and if the said assessors, or either of them, shall refuse or wilfully neglect to assess and value and make return of all and every species of property by law taxable, which may be known to them, or either of them, or come to their knowledge, or shall refuse or wilfully neglect to make return of any person subject to a school tax, they, or the one so offending, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence, at the discretion of the circuit court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington, and shall thereafter be incapable of holding any office under the corporation; and the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council may, by joint resolution, remove any assessor from office for any misconduct in office.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the register, collector, and surveyor of the said city shall severally be elected on the first Monday in June next, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, at the same time and place, in the same manner, and by the persons qualified to vote for Mayor and members of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council: Provided, That, if said first Monday in June next shall be the regular day for the election of Mayor of the said city, then the next election thereafter, of register, collector, and surveyor, shall take place the same day in the following year, and then on the same day in every second year thereafter, as above provided; and the commissioners of election shall make out duplicate certificates of the result of the election for register, collector, and surveyor, and shall return one to the Board of Aldermen, and the other to the Board of Common Council, on the Monday next ensuing the day of election; and the persons having the greatest number of votes for those offices respectively, shall be register, collector, or surveyor, as the case may be; but in case two or more persons highest in vote shall have an equal number of votes, for either of said offices, then it shall be lawful for the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council, to proceed forthwith by ballot, in joint meeting, to determine the choice between their respective successors are duly elected and qualified, unless sooner removed from office; and full power and authority are hereby granted to the Corporation of Washington to pass all such laws as may be necessary to define and regulate the respective duties, powers, and authority of the said register, collector, and surveyor; and to prescribe the amount of bond and security to be given to the said corporation by each, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, and generally to pass all such laws as may be necessary to insure an efficient and faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices by the said register, collector, and surveyor; and in case the said officers, or either of them, shall fail or refuse to comply with any law, resolution, or order of the said corporation, or shall fail or refuse to obey any order of the mayor of the said city, or shall fail to discharge the duties of their respective offices with fidelity and a strict regard to the interests of the said corporation, or shall prove unable or incompetent, from any cause whatever, to discharge such duties, or shall be guilty of any malversation in office, or shall be convicted of any high crime or misdemeanor, it shall be lawful for the majority of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council, by joint resolution, to remove such officer, and to order an election to fill the vacancy; and in case of the refusal or failure of any person elected to either of said offices to accept of the same, or to give such bond and security within twenty days after his election, or in case of the death, resignation, or removal from the said city, of any person elected to or holding either of the said offices, it shall be lawful for the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council to declare said office vacant, and to order an election to fill the vacancy. And in all cases where it may become necessary to hold an election to fill a vacancy in either of said offices, the same regulations shall be observed as to the appointment of commissioners to hold said elections, and as to holding the elections and the returns of the same, as are observed at the regular elections: Provided, That authority is hereby given to the Mayor of the said city to appoint temporarily, under such regulations as the said corporation may prescribe, some discreet person to discharge the duties of such vacant office until an election can be had, and a successor duly elected and qualified to enter upon his duties.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every citizen of the United States, who, at the time of the first election in the city of Washington, shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and shall have resided in the city of Washington one year immediately preceding the day of election, and shall be a resident of the ward in which he shall offer to vote, and shall have been returned on the books of the corporation during the year ending the thirty-first of December, next preceding the day of election as subject to a school-tax for that year, (except persons non compos mentis, vagrants, paupers, or persons who shall have been convicted



## June Town Meeting.

The annual Town Meeting for the choice of Town Officers, and the transaction of other Municipal business took place on Tuesday last.

Henry Bull was unanimously appointed Moderator for the year ensuing. It was voted to keep the polls for the election of members of the Town Council open until 9 o'clock, P. M.

Theophilus Topham was nominated for the first Councilman; William Stevens, Eleazer Trevett, and Samuel Brown were nominated for second; James Horswell for third; Nathan B. Hammett for fourth and George W. Taylor, Adam S. Coe and J. W. Gould for the fifth.

The election of Justices of the Peace was referred to the General Assembly. The election of officers then took place, when the officers of the last year (with a few exceptions) were re-elected.

The Town Council were elected assessors of Taxes.

Commissioners of School Fund, the same as last year, with the exception of B. H. Stevens in the place of B. Marsh, Jr., who goes out by law.

Public School Committee same as last year.

The following resolution was adopted.—Resolved, that hereafter the Assessors of Taxes, in assessing upon real estate, be and they are hereby required to designate each estate or parcel of land and the building, if any, upon the same, with the separate valuation by them placed upon each, and to cause the same to be so inserted in the Tax Bill.

The Report of the Finance Committee was read and received.

The salary of the Collector of Taxes was fixed at three hundred dollars for collecting all taxes.

John W. Davis, Jr., Timothy Coggeshall, Robert Sherman 2d, and Hanson Hull were nominated as candidates for Collector of Taxes; it was voted to keep the polls open until 9 o'clock on this question.

Stephen B. Chace, Samuel Engs and John C. Bramer were elected Commissioners of the Asylum in the place of the three who go out by rotation.

The Constables of last year were re-elected, with the addition of William C. Thurston and Charles C. Heath.

E. W. Lawton, Committee on Washington Square.

The Report of the Fire Wards was read and accepted. They have spent during the last year \$413.52, on the engines &c.; they recommend the appropriation of \$200 to assist in building a new house for Company No. 5, the property to belong to the Town.

The old Fire Wards were re-elected. It was voted to keep open the Polls on the question of granting Licences, until 9 o'clock.

The Meeting then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.—Hon. E. W. Lawton introduced a resolution appropriating one hundred dollars, annually, for the purpose of raising and resetting grave-stones in the old burying ground, and to make such other repairs as are necessary, also to assign a portion of the ground for the burial of strangers, which was adopted. W. A. Clarke, E. W. Lawton, and W. S. Nichols were appointed the Committee, and authorized to draw on the Treasurer for the amount appropriated this year.

Three hundred dollars was appropriated to celebrate the approaching Fourth of July, and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements for the occasion, and authorized to draw on the Treasurer for the amount, viz:—John G. Weaver, Henry Tisdale, Christopher G. Perry, John Vars, Benjamin H. Stevens, Philip Rider, James Barton, W. H. Craunton, Nathan M. Chaffee, James Phillips, Thomas B. Sherman, J. Appleby Williams and William Newton.

The Committee appointed at a previous meeting, to enquire into the expediency of selling the town lot adjoining the estate of W. P. Congden, at the head of Broad-street, reported in favor of selling the same, and value it at one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

The Town Treasurer was authorized to convey said lot, agreeably to the report of the Committee, to any one who may wish to purchase it.

Sum of two hundred dollars was voted to Engine Company No. 5, toward the erection of their new House; and the Fire Wards and a committee from said company were authorized to draw on the Treasury for said amount, and to expend the same.

The Fire Wards were authorized to examine Engine No. 2, and to draw on the Treasury for the necessary sum to repair the same, if expedient, or, if not, to purchase a new engine.

E. W. Lawton, the Street Commissioner, & J. F. Tennant were appointed a Committee to repair a portion of the fence out of repair, on the Southern line of the old burying ground, and to shut up all gates on said line, and to draw on the Treasury for the necessary amount to defray the expense thereof.

The Report of the School Committee was read and received.

The School Committee were appointed to prepare a plan for a School house, and to ascertain the probable cost of the same. The committee were authorized to report at an adjourned Town Meeting to be held on the second Tuesday in July.

The Street Commissioner made a verbal report in regard to the condition of the streets that were most out of repair, and needed immediate attention; and asked instructions from the town as to which of the streets named by him should be first attended to.

Philip Sherman's bill for ringing the bell

fund. And it shall be the duty of the said Commissioner, or other United States officer as aforesaid, upon the application of the Mayor, to repair and keep in repair the pavements, water-gutters, water ways, and flag foot ways which have been made or shall be made opposite or along the public squares, reservations, or other property belonging to the United States; as also, on like application, to repair and keep in repair such streets and avenues, or parts thereof, as may have been, or shall hereafter be, opened and improved by the United States; the expense of all such repairs to be paid out of the fund before mentioned.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings be, and he is hereby, required to perform the duties required of the city Commissioner by the fourteenth section of the act of the twenty sixth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty four, supplementary to the act of the fifteenth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty, incorporating the inhabitants of the city of Washington. And it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, within ninety days after the sale of any lots or squares belonging to the United States in the city of Washington, to report the fact to the corporation of Washington, giving the date of sale, the number of the lot and square, the name of the purchaser or purchasers, and the said lots or squares shall be liable to taxation by the said corporation from the date of such sale. And no open square, public reservation, or other public ground in said city, shall be occupied by any private person, or for any private purposes whatever.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Justices of the peace, whether they be members of the board of Aldermen or Board of Common Council or not, who may be selected from time to time by the said corporation, to enforce the police regulations and penal laws of the said city, as also to issue warrants and to hear and determine cases within the jurisdiction of Justices of the peace, in which the Mayor, Board of Aldermen, and Board of Common Council of the said city shall be plaintiffs, shall have power to issue all such warrants, and all other warrants or processes deemed necessary and proper in cases of violations of the police regulations and penal laws of the corporation, and to hear and determine all such cases, and, under the orders of the corporation, to issue execution or other final process thereon; and the said Justices shall also have power to compel the attendance of witnesses by fine not exceeding ten dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ten days, for refusing obedience to a summons.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That hereafter the Justices of the peace for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, shall be appointed for three years; and upon indictment and conviction of any Justice of the peace, before any court of competent jurisdiction, of incompetency, habitual drunkenness, corruption in office, or of any other willful misconduct in the discharge of his duties as Justice of the peace, his commission shall be void, and he shall cease to exercise the office and powers of Justice of the peace; and for all criminal process or business issued or tried by or before any Justice of the peace in the city and county Washington, in the District of Columbia, the said Justice and the constable who shall execute the process shall respectively be entitled to charge and receive the same fees as are authorized to be charged and received in the case of process issued and served by them respectively in cases of small debts; and the said costs shall be certified by the said Justices to the District Attorney for his revision and approval, and when approved shall be paid by the Marshal of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the seven members now authorized to be appointed to the levy court of the county of Washington, from and after May eighteen hundred and forty eight, the President of the United States is hereby authorized and required annually to appoint four additional members from the city of Washington; and the said court shall thereafter consist of eleven members, to be appointed by the President of the United States; and the said court shall have full power and authority to pass all laws which may be needful and necessary to carry into full and complete effect the powers granted to the said corporation, or to any of its officers or servants by this act, or by the act or acts to which this act is amendatory or supplementary. And all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

ROBT. C. WINTHROP,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
G. M. DALLAS,  
Vice President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.  
Approved, May 17, 1848.  
JAMES K. POLK.

**THE MERCHANT'S MOUSTACHE.**—A moustache on the face of a man of business is about as much out of place as a piece of sentimental poetry would be at the bottom of an invoice, or on the back of a bill of exchange. The New Orleans Delta tells a good story of a young member of a firm in that city who cultivated a dainty bit of hair between his nose and his chin, and dressed and lisped to match.

One morning a rough countryman presented a bill for acceptance to this love of a merchant, who wrote his name with a jeweled gold pen thus:—"J. Templeton Tompkins." The countryman glanced at the signature and then at the young exquisite, who was diligently coaxing his moustache into a drake's tail curl. "Stranger," said the farmer, after a second careful survey of the dandy—"Stranger cash that dockment."

"What!" said the merchant—"Cash my own paper! Do you mean to insult me!" "Not at all," said the farmer in reply, "not at all; but I've a notion when you see a merchant with hair on his upper lip, who writes his middle name in full; and does it with a gold pen, you may set it down for a dandy."

**THE BEAR AND THE TEA-KETTLE.**—The bears of Kamtschatka live chiefly on fish, which they procure for themselves from the rivers. A few years ago, the fish became very scarce. Emboldened by the famine and consequent hunger, the bears, instead of retiring to their dens, wandered about, and sometimes entered the villages. On a certain occasion one of them found the outer door of a house open, and entered it; the gate accidentally closed after him. The woman of the house had just placed a kettle of boiling water in the court, Bruin smelt it, but burnt his nose. Provoked at the pain, he vented all his fury on the tea-kettle. He folded his arms around it, pressed it with his whole strength to crush it; but this of course only burnt him the more. The horrible growling which the rage and pain forced from the poor animal now brought the neighbors to the spot, and Bruin, by a few shots, was put out of his misery. To this day, however, whenever anybody injures himself by his own violence, the people of the village call him the "bear and the tea-kettle."—Galt Reporter.

The annual examination of the Cadets at West Point, was to be held on the 5th proximo.

## THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

SENATE.—Mr. Atchison, the President pro tem laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, relating to the delay in the erection of a lighthouse on Long Island. The communication was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Davis of Miss., presented to the Senate an offering from the army, the flag that was displayed from "the Halls of the Montezumas" when the city of Mexico was entered by our victorious troops. Mr. Davis accompanied the presentation with appropriate remarks.

Mr. Bright moved to take up the bill relating to Oregon, which motion was agreed to. Mr. Bright withdrew his motion to strike out the twelfth section. Mr. Berrien renewed it, and the subject was discussed by Messrs Westcott, Turney, Badger, Rusk, Butler and Niles. Mr. Hunter offered an amendment to the bill designed as a compromise. After several ineffectual attempts to bring the matter to a vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Edwards, from the Select Committee upon the subject, reported a bill to prevent the importation of adulterated drugs, which was passed.

Mr. Rockwell called for the regular order of business, whereupon the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon private bills. When the Committee rose the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

SENATE.—It was ordered that when the Senate adjourns on Monday, it will adjourn to meet on Thursday.

On motion of Mr. Underwood, the resolutions submitted by him some time since, requiring the Commissioner of Patents to report annually certain statistical facts relating to manufactures, agricultural products, price of labor, &c., were taken up for consideration as in committee of the whole. Mr. Benton then made some remarks in opposition to the resolutions. Mr. Underwood defended his resolutions, after which they were informally laid over.

Mr. Dix moved the printing of 2000 copies of the map of the route for a ship canal across the isthmus of Panama. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a territorial government in Oregon. Mr. Foote moved an amendment to the 12th section by the insertion of a clause to make more definite and succinct the legislative powers of the territorial legislature, which led to a discussion in which Messrs. Westcott, Foote, Underwood, and Baldwin addressed the Senate at length.

Mr. Hale took the floor, and the further consideration was postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Dayton submitted a resolution that the Vice President be requested to have the seal of the United States first erected at the capital of Mexico, and now here presented, deposited for safe keeping in the Department of State of the United States.

After some remarks from Mr. Dayton, Mr. Dix and Mr. Allan, the resolution was adopted.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

HOUSE.—Mr. Morehead presented the memorial of certain officers of the army in Mexico, in relation to the suitable interment of the fallen in battle; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The consideration of the Naval appropriation bill was then resumed in Committee of the Whole; Mr. Broadhead who was entitled to the floor, addressed the Committee upon the subject of the jurisdiction of Congress over the Territories, maintaining the ground of the early compromises upon the subject. Mr. Brown, of Miss., spoke an hour against the Missouri compromise.

Sundry amendments were then adopted as proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means and the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Pettit at last obtained the floor, and the Committee rose and the House adj.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 5.

SENATE.—Mr. Clarke presented resolutions of the State of Rhode Island, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; which were read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Niles presented the credentials of the Hon. A. S. Baldwin, of Connecticut.

On motion of Mr. Benton, 20,000 copies of J. C. Fremont's map of Oregon and California, were ordered to be printed. Also, the same number of copies of J. S. Fremont's Geographical Memoir on Upper California.

ceded to consider the bill to increase the medical corps of the navy; which was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Davis asked to have the bill passed to carry into effect certain provisions of the treaties with China and the Ottoman Porte, having reference to the Judicial powers of the ministers and the consuls in those countries. The motion was lost in the general confusion and the inability to do any business. The Senate then adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wm. P. Lynde, one of the representatives from the State of Wisconsin, received the oath of the Constitution, and took his seat.

Mr. Holmes's resolution to adjourn from Tuesday till Friday was adopted.

The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, when Mr. Kaufman spoke an hour in justification of the Mexican war, and especially in proof of the revolutionary right of Texas to Territory extending to the east bank of the Rio Bravo del Norte.

The Committee rose and the House adj.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

HOUSE.—According to previous order the House met at 9 o'clock, and immediately adjourned to Friday.

## BY THE MAIL.

PEACE ITEMS.—Washington, June 4.

A dispatch which has just been received from Petersburg brings extracts from the New Orleans Delta containing additional peace news. Orders had been issued, calling in the outposts of the army, which expected to march for the coast between the 1st and 15th of June.

Gen. Percifer F. Smith has been appointed superintendent of the embarkation of the forces at Vera Cruz.

Gen. Worth's division, it is stated on good authority, is to be ordered to California.

**Ratification of the Mexican Treaty.**—Macon, Ga., June 3.—The treaty was ratified by the Chamber of Deputies, on the 17th ult., at 6 1-4 o'clock, P. M. The vote standing 51 to 35. The other branch of Congress will no doubt approve it by a large majority.

**GIRARD COLLEGE.**—By the final report of the building committee and architect of the Girard College, we learn that the entire sum expended in its construction, is \$1,933,821.78, and that the great rooms on which the greater portion of this sum was expended, are wholly unfit for the use for which they were intended. The only means of making these apartments fit for school rooms, will be to alter them in a manner which will conceal from view the massive arches with which they are ornamented.—Philadelphia Sun.

**NARROW ESCAPE.**—The Boston Transcript states that on Wednesday a young man in the employ of Mr. George S. Tolman, No. 213 Washington street, while writing at a desk in the back part of the store, which is there only one story in height, lighted from the top by a skylight, was startled by a loud crash, and instantly moved his position a few inches. A brick from the top of a chimney on the main building, which is forty or fifty feet in height, fell through the light injuring the desk. Had he not moved when he heard the glass was broken, it would have struck him directly on the top of his head with a force, sufficient, no doubt, to deprive him of life.

**VICKSBURG AND "A. BISHOP."**—According to the Vicksburg Sentinel the good people out there have been very unceremoniously, not to say cruelly, treated by "A. Bishop," for thus, we believe, a certain lady, gifted with great vocal powers, signs her name, although the press generally designate her "Madame Anna Bishop." This lady announced that she would "give" a concert to the Vicksburgians, but it seems that, as is usual on such occasions, the donation of the concert was dependent upon the sale of the tickets. This latter operation appears not to have been satisfactory to the lady, her pocket or her pride, and the sequel is thus given by the Sentinel.

Madame Anna Bishop, gave on Monday evening last a spirited exhibition and not exactly of the vocal powers, for which she is celebrated, but of the woman's temper of which she has undoubtedly her due portion. The saloon was duly lighted up, and very soon after the doors were opened a respectable number of ladies and gentlemen took their seats. But the madame appears to have been dissatisfied at the number and before waiting to see if others would assemble, the audience was unceremoniously dismissed, the lights blown out in a huff, and Madame and Monsieur, fiddles, harps, rosin, catgut and all removed. A large number of ladies and gentlemen who arrived afterward but not soon enough to please the condescending prima donna, went home with no other consolation except that they had saved their dollars. We have some hope that Vicksburg will in some measure ultimately recover from this awful cut.

**MADAME LAMARTINE.**—The wife of Lamartine is an English woman, whose maiden name was Birch. We learn from the Manchester Guardian, that, while no longer in the bloom of youth, she became passionately enamored of Lamartine from the perusal of his "Meditations." Becoming apprised from a newspaper statement, of the embarrassed condition of his affairs, and of the necessity of calling a meeting of his creditors, she immediately wrote to him with an offer of the loan of the whole of her fortune, unconditionally, and with the smallest possible reserve for her own immediate wants. It appeared that Lamartine was so touched at this proof of generosity, that he immediately set out to throw himself at the feet of his benefactress. Believing that such unsought interest could have its mainspring in one sentiment alone he chivalrously consented. The pair, on being afterwards married, the fortune of the bride amply repaying every breach which youthful extravagance had made in that of her husband. She is remarkable for her religious enthusiasm, and is very popular with the priests, from whose influence, it is said, Lamartine has derived a good deal of support.

**LICENSE OR DEATH.**—Nothing but a license can save a dog from death in Roxbury. The fiat has gone forth and six killers have been appointed. As the people of Roxbury are noted dog-fanciers, it follows that the revenue or the mortality will be very great.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

**LEONARD RAMSDALL.**—Of Ware, has been put under \$500 bonds to appear for trial at Northampton, for attempting a rape on Cora Sagendorf, a girl of 16 years, belonging to Ware.

**PIGEONS.**—We hear, says the Louisville Journal, that the whole face of the country in Indiana, from Croydon to Evansville, is covered with pigeons. Every species of grain put in the ground by the farmers is destroyed forthwith. The slaughter is of course terrible. We have heard of wagon loads of pigeons sent in all directions.

## STRANGE STORY AND TRUE AS STRANGE.

We have recently heard the particulars of a case of the most perfidious nature. It appears that some seven years ago the captain of a vessel sailing from this port, married a young lady of highly respectable connections, from a neighboring State.—He lived with his family in this city for about three years, at which time the owners of the vessel projected a speculation, which would require a voyage from three to five years. Capt.—was consulted upon the matter, and at first declined taking charge of the vessel during the proposed voyage. He was, however, urged strongly to make the voyage, and was offered highly advantageous terms. His great objection, however, was to leaving his young and interesting family, for so long a period.

He was finally induced to undertake the voyage, as by so doing he expected to realize a sufficient sum to enable him to abandon his ocean life. In good time all was ready, and the vessel was duly cleared from the Custom House, and put to sea, Capt.—having placed his family under the protection of the junior partner of the firm, to whom his ship belonged. For a time all went on as well as could be expected.

The gentleman, to whose care the lady was confided, was attentive, and did all in his power to make her comfortable, for which, as a matter of course, she was duly grateful.

About two years ago the columns of our daily papers, devoted to ship news, contained a portion of a letter from the Captain of an English merchantman, stating that he had fallen in with the mate of the ship—Capt.—from New York, which vessel had been wrecked on the coast of Africa, and every soul on board lost, except the first mate, and one seaman.

This news was a terrible blow to the hopes of the captain's wife.

But to make a long story short, six months afterwards, the friend, in whose care she was left was her husband, and they have been living in very dashing style for the last eighteen months.

The vessel had never been heard from after this rumor of her loss, and all supposed she had gone to the bottom.

About two weeks ago, what was the surprise of some of Capt.—'s friends, to find both himself and his vessel snugly pulled up at one of our East river docks! She had not lost a single man, or been in any manner injured!

As near as we can learn, the nature of the business in which the vessel was engaged, required that she should change her name and colors for a time. Of this trick of the trade, the junior partner of the firm owning the vessel, took advantage. The marriage, it appears, was all a farce, and the villain who perpetrated the outrage, left in the last steamer for England. The Capt. we learn, is about to commence an action for damages, as the fugitive is worth some \$50,000 in property, which he could not find means to transfer. This case will no doubt be one of the most curious ever brought before the public, and will, perhaps, expose some of the operations of our ship owners, whose vessels are off on such long voyages.—Wilson & Co's Dispatch.

**STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.**—Steamboat II. Kinney exploded on Sunday at one o'clock P. M., at Wilkins wharf, not far from Bladon Springs, on the Tombigbee river. Both boilers were burst, tearing the boat in all directions, and sinking her within a short time after the accident. Seven persons were killed, and twelve wounded.

Mobile Tribune, May 30.

A clergyman in a neighboring city, recently remarked from the pulpit, while preaching on the subject of faith, that faith was "God's Magnetic Telegraph." One of his hearers, who perhaps was more inquisitive than thoughtful, was desirous of knowing "where the office is!" to which the following appropriate answer was given:—"in every lonely heart of prayer."

**THE SEASON.**—The weather continues to be very favorable for the grass crop, which is now from one to two weeks more forward than usual, and promises to be remarkably heavy. English grain also looks promising. It has been too wet, and for a few days past, too cool for Indian corn, in consequence of which it has not the healthy hue and vigorous appearance which more favorable weather would give it. This, however, is not much regarded, so early in the season. A favorable turn of two or three weeks would bring it up to the usual standard.

The hopes in relation to fruit which the blossoming of the trees encouraged, or, doomed, to some extent, at least, to disappear. There is, however, much less uniformity in this respect, than in some other seasons. Many pear trees which blossomed very full have set but little fruit, yet others—a small proportion however—will bear pretty full. Plums, so far as we have observed, will generally fail. Some trees are very well set, but the deficiency on others will make them more exposed to destruction by the curculio, so that little calculation can be made upon them. Cherries, at the present time, promise tolerably fair—perhaps nearly an average crop. Of peaches, the failure would be very general in this vicinity. We have not seen a tree that was very full, while a great proportion have hardly any fruit upon them. Many persons were encouraged by the comparative fullness of their blossoming, but it has proved, as we predicted, that the vitality of the trees was so much impaired last winter that they had no sufficient vigor to produce fruit. It is better for them that they should not. A year of rest from bearing will allow them a chance to recruit their energies; when, if they had borne fruit, it would have so exhausted them, that the next winter would probably be fatal to them.

Massachusetts Spy.

Strawberries are selling in New York at four cents a basket.

## SCENE AT A PAWN BROKER'S SALE.

Passing up Chatham street, on Thursday, we were attracted by the cry of "going, going, going" at one of these establishments, and entering found it filled with a motley assemblage, examining the mixed display of goods, wares and merchandise, arranged for sale. The Auctioneer was at the moment of our entrance, inviting bids for a quilted petticoat, which evidently had seen some service, and which was started at "five cents," and after considerable competition, finally knocked down, to a squalid looking female, for eighteen cents, who appeared from her scanty covering to require the article. She walked up to the desk, paid the cash and received the article, apparently much satisfied with her bargain. A cradle, a feather bed, a watch, a bureau, a coat and vest, were successfully disposed of, at prices which struck us to be far above their value, and it was amusing to witness the eagerness with which the competitors sought to possess themselves of the various objects of their competition. We noticed among the group an interesting girl about seventeen years of age, in faded, yet deep mourning. There was an expression of anxious melancholy upon her pale and beautiful countenance which riveted our attention; she was not among those who were bidding, but was undoubtedly waiting until some article was offered which she was desirous of possessing. At length the auctioneer offered a miniature and locket. The pale girl started, and rushing towards the counter, exclaimed in a voice of deep anguish.

"Oh! don't, sell them, sir; for mercy's sake keep them a little while longer. I shall be able to redeem them. I shall, indeed."

"What is bid for them?" concluded the auctioneer.

"Do not bid!" almost shrieked the girl. "I had to pawn them to get bread for my little sister; it is my mother's miniature and my mother's hair which that locket contains—my poor, dear mother, who gave it to me when she was dying. Oh! do not sell it—pray don't."

It is impossible to describe the sensation produced by this appeal among that assemblage. There was not a solitary bid for the articles; but we saw an elderly gentleman in the simple garb of a Quaker go to the desk and in a few minutes afterwards we saw that pale girl press her hand to her lips, after eagerly kissing something which he handed to her, she rushed from the room. This scene terminated the sale that day, for the audience soon began to disperse, the few that remained evincing no disposition to possess themselves of any of the "unredeemed pledges" left remaining on hand.

N. Y. Star.

**NEW HAVEN.**—In this thriving city, which enjoys almost exclusively the business of supplying the West India Islands with horses and mules (no other shipmasters understanding so well getting them out of the country as those from New Haven) and in which much wealth has been acquired by its inhabitants, a great number of brass and wood clocks are manufactured, and sent to all parts of the world. One establishment in that city, turns out 30,000 a year, half of which are sent to Europe. They are neatly finished with mahogany cases. The interior is of brass, and the average cost not beyond \$3.

**WHITE FISH.**—The harbor, on Saturday afternoon, was almost one solid mass of fish, from the beacon to the bridge. So thick were they that persons on board vessels passing up and down the harbor, and at the docks, could pull up pails full of them for some time. There was a "great commotion" in the harbor, and no mistake. No doubt millions could have been caught with a net.—Bridgeport (Ct.) Standard.

U. S. schooner On-ka-hy-e, at the navy yard, Brooklyn, was to sail on the 9th, for Chagres, under command of Lieut. Berryman, taking out Elijah Hise, charge d'affaires to Guatemala, and John Appleton, charge d'affaires to Bolivia.

**SEMINARY FOR BLACKS IN MICHIGAN.**—The Legislature of Michigan, at its last session, granted a charter to the black people of the State, conferring upon them the right to establish in the County of Lenawee, a seminary in which labor shall be combined with learning.

A gentleman of Ellicott's Mills, Md., exhibited to the editor of the Advocate, on Friday, twenty-seven large peach worms, extracted from a small peach tree not more than three inches in diameter. They operate on the tree a few inches below the surface of the earth, and eat all round it, and in this manner the tree is killed. He examined several trees in his garden and found them alike injured.

**MELANCHOLY RESULT.**—A daughter of Mr. J. B. Miller, ten years of age, a pupil of the Coste street public school, Philadelphia, has been laboring since Friday last under a serious state of nervous excitement, which has had the effect of producing partial derangement. This alarming state has been caused by her confinement, for over two hours, in a room alone, and standing all the time, by order of her teacher on Friday. She exhibited indisposition at the time of her release, and was conveyed home with considerable difficulty.

**SOME OF THE RICHES OF CALIFORNIA.**—We saw a letter yesterday from the Pacific, which speaks in glowing terms of the productiveness of the quicksilver mines in Upper California. Two of them in particular are said to be singularly rich. One of these (Forbes's mine,) is represented to be so productive, that the quicksilver is as cheap as iron. Now, when it is recollected that if mercury be worth about as much as a dollar a pound, many of the silver mines cannot afford to be worked, the reader will see at once how valuable these quicksilver mines must be, and how well calculated they are to enlarge the operations of the silver mines.—Union of Sunday.



the last year, was referred to the Town Council.

The bell-ringers were instructed to ring the bells according to rule; that is, to set them, in ringing on ordinary occasions, and to ring them quickly in case of fire.

At the close of the polls, the following was the result of the balloting, viz:—

Whole number of votes for 1st Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 2d Councilman, 346  
Necessary for a choice, 174  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 3d Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 4th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 5th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 6th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 7th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 8th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 9th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 10th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 11th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 12th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 13th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 14th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 15th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 16th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 17th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 18th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 19th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 20th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 21st Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 22nd Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 23rd Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 24th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 25th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 26th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 27th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 28th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 29th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 30th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 31st Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 32nd Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 33rd Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 34th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 35th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 36th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 37th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 38th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 39th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 40th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 41st Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 42nd Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 43rd Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 44th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 45th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 46th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Trevett, 16  
Whole number of votes for 47th Councilman, 419  
Necessary for a choice, 210  
For E. Trevett, 188  
For S. Brown, 98  
For W. Stevens, 58  
Scattering, 2

## WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

This Convention met at Philadelphia on Wednesday last, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the U. States. This body sits in the Chinese Museum. The committee of one from each state, reported the following, who were confirmed as permanent officers:—

PRESIDENT—John M. Morehead, of North Carolina.  
VICE PRESIDENTS.—Maine, Luther Severance; New Hampshire, Anthony Colby; Vermont, Horace Everett; Massachusetts, Ashael Huntington; Rhode Island, Charles Jackson; Connecticut, C. W. Rockwell; New York, Samuel Work; New Jersey, Joseph Porter; Pennsylvania, T. G. Haines; Delaware, J. S. McKee; Maryland, T. G. Pratt; Virginia, John Janney; North Carolina, Edmund Deberry; Georgia, G. W. Crawford; Alabama, Jonathan Gayle; Mississippi, James Metcalf; Louisiana, W. Brashear; Tennessee, T. W. Breed; Kentucky, J. Campbell; Ohio, Joseph Vance; Indiana, Jonathan Varater; Illinois, Ezra Baker; Missouri, D. B. Mitchell; Wisconsin, E. B. Murray; Arkansas, Thomas W. Newton; Michigan, J. R. Miller; Florida, J. Strong; Texas, S. J. Peters; Iowa, J. W. Grimes.

SECRETARIES.—J. P. Anson, of Phila.; N. W. Blount, of New York; Nelson and White.

COMMITTEE.—E. P. Hunter, Va.; Portas Baxter, Vt.; E. W. Peake, Mich.; C. J. Hutchinson, Wisconsin; C. C. Langdon, Ala.; J. H. Wakefield, Ala.; Robert Maloney, Ky.

No other business appears to have been done on Wednesday, and the adjournment took place at 9 o'clock in the evening, after an hour spent in "private caucus." There was some debate upon allowing the Louisiana delegates to act for Texas!

THE NEW STEAMER EMPIRE STATE arrived here on Wednesday morning last, about five o'clock, having been detained by some slight derangement of her machinery. This is the most majestic boat that has yet arrived in our harbor, and is in every sense of the word, a perfect floating palace. She is under the charge of the public's favorite Capt. J. J. Comstock. The internal arrangements of this steamer are of the most commodious description, and in every department some new improvement is perceptible. Her model is the same as that of the Bay State, but longer and of more tonnage. We think she is justly entitled to every confidence as a safe and speedy conveyance, and that in style, comfort, strength, &c., she is worthy of the highest commendation. "Success to the Empire State," her experienced commander, and her enterprising proprietors.

ACCIDENT.—A lad named JOHN B. F. YOUNG, son of Mr. John Young, Cabinet Maker, aged about 14 years, while at work in the Cotton Mill of Mr. J. D. Williams, had his right hand caught in the beater of the Pickers and was so much injured as to render amputation necessary. The operation was performed by Dr. T. C. Dunn assisted by Dr. Henry E. Turner. Chloroform was administered, which rendered him insensible to the operation. The arm was amputated about half way below the elbow, and we understand is doing well.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Whenever our paper is not correctly and promptly received, we ask to be informed at once. We strive to avoid any delays or mistakes, and wish, in all cases, to be DIRECTLY informed when any occur.

HOSIERY.—Our readers who purchase goods in New York, are invited to examine the advertisement of Messrs. Rankin & Ray, which may be found in another column. Merchants in need of any article kept by these gentlemen, would do well to call and examine their stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.

THE UNION MAGAZINE.—We have on our table the July number of this Magazine, which is published in New York, and edited by Mrs. Kirkland, a lady of fine taste. It is one of the best magazines published. The literary contents are in keeping with the neatness of the work, and the beauty of its embellishments.

ROBBERY.—The house of Mr. John Peckham, in Middletown, was entered and robbed of \$50 in money, on Sunday afternoon last, while the family was absent.—A young lad who had been living in the neighborhood, was suspected, pursued to this town and arrested on Monday. He confessed the theft and was taken back to Middletown, to point out the place where he said he had deposited the money.

YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS.—It must ever be desirable to all religious denominations to be enabled to hold their religious meetings undisturbed. As the Yearly Meetings of Friends are soon to take place, and they having been much annoyed of late years in their large public meetings by groups of young children without any protector, the parents of such will confer a favor by keeping them away or coming with them to take care of them. And while our doors are always open to all who feel disposed to enter and participate with us in our mode of worship. It would be a relief to the society if that class who have been in the habit of congregating in the yard, smoking and talking, with no disposition to enter the meeting, would wholly refrain from the practice. COMM.

WE would recommend the following paragraph from the Providence Journal to the notice of the shop keepers in this town:—

AWNINGS.—We are pleased to notice that the awkward and ungainly awning posts have been removed in front of some of the most elegant stores, and the awnings suspended from above, where they present a much more graceful appearance, and are, indeed, an ornament instead of a disfigurement to the street. It is for the advantage of every shopkeeper that the sidewalk in front of his store should be wide and unincumbered. It gives an opportunity for people to see the goods displayed in the windows, it leaves the entrance to the store free, and it makes the store lighter and pleasanter.

THE Cincinnati Times says—"A number of wealthy Mexican families, from the interior of that country, arrived in our city yesterday, preferring the peace and quiet of this country to the uncertainties of their own."

Thieves are very plenty in our city at the present time, and scarcely a week passes but we hear of their depredations and store breaking.—Providence Herald.

## LATEST NEWS



BY TELEGRAPH.  
Correspondence of the Boston Eve. Traveller.  
New York, June 9, 11 A. M.

In the Whig Convention, a proposition was made that the nominee be pledged to the support of Whig principles and to the Whig party. This proposition was rejected.

Judge Saunders of Louisiana then read a paper defining Gen. Taylor's position before the Convention, to be under the control of his friends in the Convention, and that they must abide the result of the Convention.

A ballot was then taken as follows:—  
For Zachary Taylor, 111  
Henry Clay, 97  
Winfield Scott, 43  
Daniel Webster, 28  
John M. Clayton, 8  
John McLean, 2

On the second balloting the vote stood:—  
Zachary Taylor, 118  
Henry Clay, 88  
Winfield Scott, 47  
Daniel Webster, 24  
John M. Clayton, 4  
John McLean, 1

On the third balloting, the vote was:—  
Taylor, 133  
Clay, 74  
Webster, 17  
Scott, 64  
Clayton, 4

On the fourth balloting the vote was:—  
Taylor, 171  
Clay, 32  
Scott, 73  
Webster, 14

TREATY RATIFIED BY MEXICAN SENATE AND RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED.

FROM MEXICO.—By the Pony Express, we have New Orleans dates to the 1st inst. The steamer Hetzel had arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, bringing advices from the city of Mexico to 4 P. M. of the 26th of May.

The Treaty of Peace was ratified by the Senate of Mexico on the 23d of May, by a vote of 23 yeas to 5 nays.

The U. S. Commissioners, Messrs. Sevier and Clifford, arrived at Queretaro on the 23d, and an exchange of ratifications immediately took place.

An order was issued for the army to be on the march, to embark for the United States, in ten days; and the Mexicans are said to have entertained great fears that the Indians would molest them after the army had retired.

Gen. Kearney had been appointed to succeed Gen. Smith in the command of the City of Mexico, while the latter was employed in superintending the embarkation of the troops.

All Mexicans under sentence of death had been banished.

BRIGHTON MARKET, THURSDAY JUNE 8 1848.

At market 185 Beef Cattle, 20 pairs of Working Oxen, 35 Cows and Calves, 800 Sheep and Lambs and 1235 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We noticed a pair of steers from Franklin County, and a pair from N. York, very fine, price not public. We quote extra \$7 25; first quality 6 75 to 7; 2d, 6 50; third 5 25 to 6 25.

Working Oxen.—Sales at \$70, \$82, \$90, 35 and 100.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$21, \$24, \$25, \$30, and \$32.

Sheep.—Small lots at 2 25, 2 42, 2 62 and 3 50. Swine.—Lots to peddle 3 1/4 for Sows, and 4 1/4 for Barrows. At retail from 5 1/4 to 6 1/4.

SPECIAL NOTICES

AT H. B. JONES'S 14 Ann-Street, New York. NO man can do a prosperous business, unless both buyer and seller are benefitted, and \$1,000 or \$500, that there are not better Boots sold at the following prices than I sell—\$500 to \$50, that I sell more fine Boots at retail for cash, which enables me to sell at such remarkably low prices—I sell first quality of French Calf Dress Boots, at \$4 50 to \$4 75; second do., \$3 50 to \$4 00; French Patent Leather Boots, \$7 00. My store is small, my expenses light, and competition is challenged.

There will be a Temperance Lecture at the Mill street Church on TUESDAY evening next, before the Sons of Temperance, by Dr. Kent of Pawtucket.

MARRIAGES.

At Providence on the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Granger, Mr. WILLIAM BEALS, Jan. of Boston, and Miss NANCY WILKINSON, daughter of Henry Marchant, Esq. of Providence.

At Catskill, N. Y., on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Noble, THOMAS K. COOKE to Miss CATHERINE ALLEN, daughter of the late Capt. Joseph Allen, formerly of this town.

DEATHS.

In this town on the 9th, after a long illness which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. REBECCA PECKHAM, widow of the late Joshua Peckham, Esq., in the 87th year of her age.—for more than fifty years a member of the First Baptist Church. Funeral this afternoon from the residence of Mr. James Smith, in Leven street at 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

In Middletown on the 2d, very suddenly, Mr. WILLIAM GARDNER, (known as the Fortune Teller,) of North Kingstown, aged 70 years.

At New Shoreham on the 27th inst, Mrs. LUCINDA W., wife of John G. Sheffield, Esq., and daughter of the late Benjamin T. Coe, aged 27 years.

In Providence on the 1st, Mr. SLADE GARDNER, in the 35th year of his age.

In Woonsocket, 25th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Champlin L. Watson, and daughter of the late David Greene, Esq., of North Kingstown, aged 61 years.

At Scituate on the 1st, Capt. BENJAMIN BOSS, in the 92d year of his age, a soldier of the Revolution.

At Savannah, Geo., on the 23th, Capt. GEORGE L. WILSON, of the U. S. Corps of Engineers.

## MERCURY MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEWPORT.  
ARRIVED.

SUNDAY, June 4.  
Brig Cecilia, Draper, fm Mobile.  
Sch'r G. W. Pickering, Curtis, fm Bangor;  
Eliza Leland, Combs, fm do.  
Sloop Wm. Penn, Winslow, fm New Bedford for Bristol.

MONDAY, June 5.  
Sch'r Mystic, Churchill, fm New York for Boston; Benjamin Brown, Richards, fm Stonington for Oldtown; Augusta, Brown, fm New Bedford; Mary Emily, Knowles, fm Hartford for New Bedford.

TUESDAY, June 6.  
Brig Science, Sampson, fm Philadelphia for Boston.  
Sch'r Alfred Barrett, Carley, fm Philadelphia; Splendid, Wallace, fm Harrington for Providence; Baloon, Dutton, fm Searsport for Dighton; Jane Hersey, Harley, fm Baltimore for Boston; John Miles, fm New York for Stonington.

WEDNESDAY, June 7.  
Sch'r Daniel Baker, Braman, fm Kingston, Ja.  
THURSDAY, June 8.  
Sch'r Vermont, Waite, fm Albany for Fall River; Commodore, Gardner, fm Albany for Providence; Ustulaga, Blocking, fm Roundout for Lubec.

FRIDAY, June 9.  
Brig Gray Taft, Morey, fm Charleston for Providence; Henry Marshall, Freeman, fm New Haven; Annand, Currier, fm Machu.  
Sch'r Fairfield, Nickerson, fm Norfolk for Providence.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Steamer Bay State, Brown, arrived at Boston on Wednesday last, 20 hours and 23 minutes fm New York.

Brig Random, Burdick, fm Sagua arr at New York the 6th.

Sch'r J. M. Williams, Washburn, arr at Norfolk the 5th fm Mayaguez.

At Falmouth of May, ship Wm. Lee, of this port, Lee, bound on a cruise.

REGISTRY OF VOTERS.

THE Town Council of the town of Newport will meet on Monday, the 12th day of June instant, at the TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE, in Newport at 10 o'clock A. M., in open meeting, to purge the Registry of Voters of the town as the law directs, by placing against the names of all persons thereon who are dead, or who for the space of one year shall have ceased to reside in this town; and of those which shall not have been put upon some list of Voters, in this town, duly certified, for some election of General or town officers for the space of three years, next preceding said meeting, the words "dead" or "non resident," and to correct the Registry when the same person is registered more than once thereon, as the law directs.

June 10.] B. B. HOWLAND, Council Clerk.

FRIEND'S Yearly Meeting.

The steamer PERRY, will run during June meeting as follows:—  
This day at 2 1/2 p. m. To-morrow at 7 a. m.  
Will leave Newport: This Day at 10 a. m., and 4 1/2 p. m.; to-morrow, at the close of the afternoon meeting.

On Monday, will leave Newport at 11 1/2 a. m. and Providence at 3 1/2 p. m.  
Fare 50 cents each way. [June 10.]

Assignee's Notice.

JOHN T. STANHOPE, of the Town and County of Newport, Merchant, having this day made to the undersigned, an assignment of all his property and effects, of every kind and nature, for the benefit of his creditors,—all those indebted to the said Stanhope are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against him, to present them to

W. H. CRANSTON, Assignee.  
June 7, 1848.—3w.

GLASS, CHINA WARE, &c.

THE entire stock, assigned by John T. Stanhope for the benefit of his creditors, consisting of Glass, Crockery and China ware. Paper Hangings, Fancy articles and Toys, are offered for sale at very low prices. Those in want of such articles would do well to call and examine said stock, as the whole must be sold to close the concern. Also some new and beautiful style LAMP'S, for sale very cheap.

W. H. CRANSTON, Assignee.  
June 10.]

Court of Probate, Newport, holden June 5, 1848.

MARY C. HART makes application in writing for James N. Hart to be appointed Administrator on the estate of her late husband,

SIMON HART, late of Newport, Mariner



## POET'S CORNER.

## THE PRAIRIE GARDEN.

BY J. W. STANTON.

God made the world for beauty,  
And hung it in the air;  
He clothed it then in loveliness,  
And called it "good and fair."  
His are the burnished heavens,  
With all their orbs of light;  
He gave the stars the lustre  
They shed upon the night.  
He formed the mighty ocean,  
His grandeur and its grace,  
And gave its mystic splendor  
As a mirror for His face.  
No nobler emblem hath He—  
None greater or more free;  
No symbol so touching  
As the bounding, glorious sea.  
The mountains in sublimity  
His monuments shall stand,  
To teach us, wondering mortals,  
The workship of His hand.  
Around this massive hillside,  
Upon their summit high,  
His name is written in glory,  
In power and majesty.  
But on the blooming prairie  
Are God's bright floral bowers;  
Of all that He hath made on earth,  
The loveliest are the flowers.  
There are the Almighty's garden,  
And the mountains, stars and sea  
Cannot compare in beauty  
With his prairie garden free.

## SELECTED TALE.

## The Surgeon's Revenge.

THE following deeply interesting story is related by Dr. Gibson, in his lectures before the Medical Class of the University of Pennsylvania. The hero of the story is Vesale, one of the most eminent of the Indian surgeons, and this narrative is said to have been derived from an ancient manuscript on parchment, accidentally found between the backs of two pictures, glued together, each picture in the style of Titian, and supposed to be the work of his hand.

Andrea Vesale, says the manuscript, first saw light in the city of Brussels, in the year 1614. His father was an apothecary, attached to the service of the Princess Margaret, aunt of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, and governor of the Low Countries. Providence conferred on him the double advantage of being a native of the land which divides with Italy the glory of being the richest and the most enlightened of the nations of the earth, of coming into the world when a general and healthy ferment in the minds of men, had, in a great measure, tended to break through and disperse the stagnant scum of ignorance and barbarism which had hitherto obscured them. His parents had educated him for the medical profession; his own peculiar genius directed him to the study of anatomy, which he pursued with an ardor that led to the most successful results. Up to the period when Vesale first rendered himself conspicuous, the anatomy of the human body was so imperfectly understood as scarcely to merit that the term of *science* should be applied to the dim and confused ideas entertained of it. Vesale was the first to break through the trammels with which ignorance and bigotry had crippled the march of science; surmounting with admirable courage and constancy, the disgust, the terror, and even the peril, inseparable from this description of labor, to which he had devoted himself, he was to be seen whole days and nights in the cemeteries, surrounded by the festering remnants of mortality, or hovering about the gibbets, and disputing with the vulture for its prey, in order to compose a perfect skeleton from the remains of executed criminals left there to be devoured by the carrion bird.

It was during a sojourn at Basle, after his return from Italy, that Vesale first beheld at the house of Hans Holbein, the painter, Isabella Van Steenwyk, the daughter of a merchant at Harlem, who was destined to exercise some influence over his future life. Vesale was then scarcely twenty-eight years of age, and already he had attained the summit of his well-directed ambition. He enjoyed the countenance and friendship of the celebrated men of the day. Erasmus, Melancthon, Neltwyck, Verazio, Holbein, and Titian, were proud to be numbered among his friends. The Emperor Charles the Fifth, informed by public rumor of the extraordinary talents of the young professor, bestowed upon Vesale, with-out solicitation, the important charge of the first physician. At the very moment when these honors were so fast accumulating, Vesale first saw Isabella Van Steenwyk, and a vision of happiness dawned upon him from her calm blue eyes.

The family of Van Steenwyk was a wealthy and honorable one, far superior to that of Vesale in birth and fortune; but the distinguished position he desired. The son of the Princess Margaret's apothecary would have been rejected by the rich Harlem burgler;—the Emperor's first physician was accepted by him as the most eligible son-in-law. The marriage was solemnized, and Vesale accompanied by his young bride, set off for Seville, where Charles then held his court. Vesale was a man of great determination, of strong feeling and violent passions, capable of great extremes of love and hatred, and of most unlimited devotion and the most relentless rancor. But he was ignorant of all those nicer intermediate shades of sentiment which soften and harmonize the character, and scorned as effeminate the gallantries and graceful attentions which youthful wives looked upon as their prerogative, and which, although but too often merely the semblance of love, are often, too, more effective in winning woman's confidence and tenderness, than love itself. No two natures could be more dissimilar than Vesale and his wife. She was gentle, calm, and unobtrusive, not to be roused into any violent evidence of love or anger, and so serene tempered, as to be pronounced by

many apathetic. Her fair and serene countenance was the mirror of a soul as serene, yet she was capable of great depth of feeling, although her natural timidity prevented the silent workings of her heart from appearing on the surface.

She loved her husband truly; but there was so much of awe mingled with her affection, as to throw an appearance of restraint over her demeanor towards him, even in the privacy of domestic life. The very nature of his profession and occupations was calculated to increase that awe, and even to create some degree of repugnance, in a shrinking mind, which nothing but strong affection could overcome. Isabella's nature required skillful drawing out and tender fostering. Vesale, unfortunately, understood nothing of this sort: he mistook her timidity for coldness, and resented it accordingly;—this led to estrangement on her part, which he attributed to dislike, and jealous distrust at last took possession of his soul.

Amidst the gallantries of Seville, where for a woman to be young and attractive, was to command the attention and authorize the devotions of the other sex—it was no difficult task to arouse the susceptibilities of a suspicious husband. Vesale's talents and position, in the Emperor's household, had brought him into contact with all the men of learning and science about the court; the fame of his wife's beauty soon conferred upon him another sort of distinction; and although at first, in accordance with the house wifery habits of her country, she rarely showed herself in public, except to go to mass, enough was seen of her on these occasions, to render an acquaintance with the husband of one so fair, the object of many a gay courtier's ambition. Vesale's house became the resort of all that was noble and gallant in Seville, and he, for a time, believed his own scientific conversation to be the attraction. At first the young wife showed her usual calm indifference to the admiration that followed her whenever she was seen; but at last, something in her manner and countenance, whenever one particular person appeared, or his name was mentioned, betrayed that there did exist a being who had discovered the secret of causing the blood to flow more tumultuously through her veins. That person was Don Alvar de Solis; and as he was young, handsome, gay, and the most inconstant gallant in Seville, the suspicions of Vesale were painfully aroused. He took silent note of the unusual emotions that agitated Isabella whenever that nobleman was in her presence.

The general conduct of Don Alvar was calculated to baffle suspicion, being marked by indifference. This would have misled the vigilant husband, had he not, on one occasion, when his back was turned towards Don Alvar, perceived him, in an opposite mirror, fix his kindling eyes upon Isabella, with an expression not to be mistaken; while she grew red and pale by turns, and then, as tho' unable to surmount her agitation, rose and left the room.

Shortly after, Vesale received an anonymous note, saying, "Look to your wife and Don Alvar de Solis, and be not deceived by appearances. They only want a fitting opportunity to dishonor you. Even now he carries about the glove she dropped for him at mass." Vesale shut himself up to ponder over the most effectual means of avenging himself. His resolution was promptly taken. He had established schools of anatomy at San Lucar and Cordova, obtained the Emperor's permission to visit them, quitted Seville for that purpose, but returned the same night, concealed himself in a tenement belonging to him, at some distance from his abode in the Alcazar, which was devoted to the double purpose of a laboratory and dissecting room. He had taken no person into his confidence; he was alone with his vengeance, and he listened only to his counsel. At dark, on the following evening, he issued forth, muffled to the eyes in a woman's mantle and hood, and left a letter at Don Alvar's habitation, containing an embroidered glove of Isabella's, and these words: "I have obtained the key to Vesale's laboratory during his absence; be at the gate an hour after midnight, and you will be admitted on pronouncing the name of Isabella." The assignation was punctually kept by Don Alvar. At half an hour past midnight, he left his house alone, but he never returned to it. Whether he had gone, none could say, nor could any trace of him ever be discovered. It was supposed he must have missed his footing and fallen into the Guadalquivir near which his abode was situated; and that his body had been swept away by the waves into the ocean.

Such an occurrence was calculated to produce a great sensation in the place where it happened; and Vesale, recalled three weeks after, by the illness of his wife, found the disappearance of Isabella attributed by Vesale to grief for the mysterious absence of Don Alvar, and that conviction took from him all the pity of sufferings. It chanced to be the festival of Santa Isabella, and to do honor to her patron saint, as well as to celebrate the return of her husband, Isabella put on her wedding dress, and seating herself by an open casement that overlooked the Alcazar gardens, she watched for his coming. But while her eyes were vainly fixed upon the path by which she expected him to appear, a hand was laid upon her shoulder, and turning round, she beheld Vesale standing by her side.

"I have ordered the supper to be laid in my study," said he, and, taking her hand, he led her away to the room in question, dismissed the student, and closed the door. Everything wore a festive air, yet the repast was cheerless. Perceiving that she tasted nothing, Vesale poured a few drops of elixir into a cup of Malaga wine, and presenting it to her, "Drink this," he said; "it is a sovereign cure for the complaint you are suffering from." "Pledge me in this draught," she replied, filling up a goblet from the same flask, and handing it to him, "and it will bring a quicker healing to me."

Let us drink to our absent friends, Andrea. Vesale accepted the offering, and they emptied their goblets together. "Talking of absent friends," said he, suddenly fixing his eyes upon her, "you have not yet spoken to me of Don Alvar de Solis. Are all hopes of hearing of him relinquished?" Isabella started and blushed. "Nothing is known of him," she stammered; "a strange mystery envelopes his disappearance." "What if I should be able to clear it up," returned her husband, "and tell you wherefore he has disappeared, and whether he has gone?"

"Don Alvar de Solis," he continued, "was a braggart and a libertine, and boasted that no woman ever resisted his seductions, that no husband ever suspected the injury he was preparing for him." Then grasping his wife by the hand, he led her up to a door at the farther end of the room, and throwing it wide open, revealed to her view a human skeleton, suspended within, holding in one of its bony hands one of her own embroidered gloves. "Behold," he said, pointing at the ghastly spectacle, "the gallant and beautiful Don Alvar de Solis—the object of your guilty love. Contemplate him well, if the sight can render your last moments happier, for you are about to die too; the wine that I have just given you was poisoned!"

When the last dreadful sentence, and its still more dreadful illustration, burst upon her affrighted senses, she became paralyzed with an excess of emotion; the scream, which had risen to her throat, died there in strangled murmurs, and sinking back, she fell as one dead upon the arm of Vesale. She was not dead, however; he had not poisoned her; that crime he had hesitated to commit, yet he was not the less her murderer. Convulsion followed convulsion, and, at last, she died; and in that supreme moment, the hour that preceded her death, her husband, who had never quitted her, beheld one of those phenomena which sometimes attend the dying. Awakening from a torpid slumber, consciousness and memory returned at once, and with them a calm and a courage she had never possessed in the flush of life. "Andrea," said she, fixing her dim eye upon her husband, "I am dying by your hand, yet I am innocent—I never wronged you in thought or deed. Don Alvar pursued me with his love and his threats, but I repulsed him. I never loved but you! I feared and honored you as much as I loved—but I dared not tell you of his pursuit! Oh, Andrea, believe my words; the dying deal not in falsehood! Should I be thus calm, were I guilty?" Vesale, sinking upon his knees, solemnly protested his faith in the innocence of his wife, and, with choking sobs, adjured her to believe that he had only feigned to give her poison; that he could not nerve his hand to take away her life; that the terror of death, and not death itself, was upon her! And while he yet spoke, Isabella murmured, "Thanks be to Heaven for this!" and drawing his hand towards her, laid it upon her heart, and as she did so, it ceased to beat.

**SHETLAND PONIES.**—Miss Sinclair, in her interesting work about Shetland and the inhabitants, in describing the famous Shetland ponies, says that when well fed from an early age, they may grow nearly to the height of a donkey; but some years ago, Mr. Hay reared a perfectly well formed pony which measured only *twenty-six inches* high. Not so tall as a moderate sized hobby horse! Miss Sinclair says that the very largest men ride these tiny little ponies at full speed, looking at a distance as if they had merely hooked on a pair of additional legs, being scarcely raised a foot off the ground, and yet racing rapidly along.

**Caroline Smith**, convicted of having stolen the infant of Mrs. Hamilton, of Albany, was sentenced to imprisonment at Sing Sing for three years.

**TWO STRINGS TO HER BOW.**—One Catherine P. Richardson was convicted at Rochester, N. Y., for having two husbands, and sentenced to the State's Prison for four years.

**HANGING MACHINE.**—One of our Exchanges says, that a Yankee has invented a machine by which culprits can be hung with steam, and the sheriff may be saved the trouble of meddling with the business.

## Marine and Fire Insurance.

THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen and other Manufactures, Buildings, and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS of favorable terms. The capital stock

\$150,000

ALL PATENTORS ELECTED JUNE 9, 1847.

William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubert Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, Walker Humphrey, Allen O. Peck, and Samuel B. Tobey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

WALKER HUMPHREY, Secretary.  
American Insurance Co.'s  
Office, June 9, 1847.

**W. B. & E. J. SWAN,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,  
No. 88 THAMES STREET.

GARMENTS cut and made in the most fashionable style. Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Ready Made Clothing, Trimmings, &c. &c., constantly on hand.  
Dec. 11.

**Whale Oil.**  
A GOOD Article of whale Oil at 44 cents per gallon, for sale at the Emporium.  
May 20.] WILLIAM NEWTON.

## Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

The most wonderful Medicine in the World.

THIS extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicines is, while it eradicates diseases it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 3,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 6,000 of these were considered incurable. More than

3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism  
2,000 cases of Dyspepsia  
4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy  
2,000 cases of the different Female Complaints.  
7,000 cases of Scrofula  
1,000 cases of the Liver Complaint.  
2,500 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy  
8,000 cases of Consumption.

And thousands of cases of disease of the blood, viz: Ulcers, erysipelas, salt-rheum, pimples on the face, &c. &c. Together with numerous cases of sick headache, pain in the side and chest, spinal affections, &c. &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs me that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the preventative of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

## 5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

CERTAIN CASES OF CONSUMPTION.—There is scarcely a day passes but there are a number of cases of Consumption reported as cured by the use of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. The following was recently received:—  
Dr. Townsend.—For the last 3 years I have been afflicted with general debility and nervous complaint, the last stage, and did not expect to ever gain my health at all. After going through a course of medicine under the care of some of the most distinguished regular physicians and members of the Board of Health in New York & elsewhere, and spending the most of my earnings in attempting to regain my health, and after reading in some paper of your Sarsaparilla, I resolved to try it. After using six bottles I found it done me great good, and called to see you at your office, with your advice I kept on, and do most heartily thank you for your advice; I persevere in taking the Sarsaparilla, and have been able to attend to my usual labor for the last four months, and I hope by the blessing of God and your Sarsaparilla to continue my health; it helped me beyond the expectations of all that knew my case.

C. QUIMBY.

Orange, Essex Co., N. J., Aug. 2, 1847.

State of New Jersey, Essex County, ss: Charles Quimby being duly sworn according to law, on his oath saith, that the foregoing statement is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief. CHARLES QUIMBY.  
Sworn and subscribed to before me at Orange the 2d of August 1847.

CYRUS BALDWIN, Justice of the Peace.

SPITTING OF BLOOD.—Read the following, and say that consumption is incurable if you can.  
New York, April 28, 1847. Dr. Townsend.—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means through Providence of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last it raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla but a short time, and I have a wonderful change wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,  
WM. RUSSELL, 65 Catherine street.

LOST HER SPEECH.—The annexed certificate tells a simple and truthful story of suffering and relief. There are thousands of similar cases in this city and Brooklyn, and yet there are thousands of parents let their children die, for fear of being humbugged or to save a few shillings.  
Brooklyn, Sept. 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: I take pleasure in stating, for the benefit of those whom it may concern, that my daughter, two years and six months old, was afflicted with general debility and loss of speech. She was given up as past recovery by our family physician; but, most recently, I was recommended by a friend to try your Sarsaparilla. Before having used one bottle she recovered her speech and was enabled to walk alone, to the astonishment of all who were acquainted with the circumstance. She is now quite well and in much better health than she has been for 18 months past.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, 128 V. York st., Brooklyn.

TWO CHILDREN SAVED.—Very few families indeed, in fact, we have not heard of one, that used Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in time lost any children the past summer, while those that did not, sickened and died. The certificate we publish below is conclusive evidence of its value, and is only another instance of its saving the lives of children.

Dr. Townsend:—I had two children cured by your Sarsaparilla of the Summer Complaint and Dysentery; one was only 15 months old and the other 3 years. They were very much reduced, and we expected they would die; they were given up by two respectable physicians. When the doctor informed me I must lose them, I resolved to try your Sarsaparilla. I had heard so much of, but had little confidence, there being so much stuff advertised that is worthless; but we are very thankful that we did, for it undoubtedly saved the lives of both. I write this that others induced to use it. Yours respectfully,  
MILTON J. JR.,  
Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, Sept. 15, 1847.

**RHEUMATISM.**—This is only one of more than 4000 cases of Rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtue.

Blackwell's Island Sept. 14, 1847.  
Dr. Townsend.—I have suffered terribly for 9 years with the rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or work; I had the most distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better, indeed I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted.

JAMES CUMMINGS,  
New York, Sept. 23, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: My wife has for the last year been very sick, and in a greatly reduced state of health, being reduced by a variety of complaints such as fevers, is liable to; she got so bad at length that she was entirely unable to walk, and was as helpless as a child; she commenced using your Sarsaparilla, and she immediately began to regain her strength, her complaints left her, and after taking several bottles she is restored. Being a singular case I have thought it might do good to publish it. She used a number of remedies that done her no good previously.

Yours respectfully,  
J. MULLEN,  
67 Norfolk street.

For Sale in Newport, by  
B. J. TAYLOR.

## FOR SALE.

The following described REAL ESTATE, situated in this Town, late the property of SANFORD BELL, Esq., viz:—

A LOT of Land fronting on Sherman street with the Stone Building, Sheds and fixtures thereon, together with all the apparatus and appurtenances thereunto belonging, consisting of Presses, Kettles, Candle Moulds, &c., in perfect order for an extensive OIL MANUFACTORY.

Also, a lot of Land fronting on Sherman street, with the buildings thereon, used as a steam Soap Factory,—boiler and other apparatus nearly new; with a Soap Tub of capacity sufficient for a boiling of Eighty Thousand pounds.

A lot of Land with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, fronting on Sherman street, directly opposite the Oil House.

A lot of Land fronting on Sherman street, with a new barn and chaise house thereon.

A lot of Land fronting on Sherman street, with a Carpenter's shop thereon.

A lot of Land with the Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, called the Luther estate, fronting on Spring street, and the first Baptist Meeting House lot.

A lot of Land bounded on Spring and Broad streets, with the Stone Candle House, and other buildings thereon, now occupied by Siles Ward, a lot of Land bounded on Spring street, Broad street and Bull's gap, with the two story store &c. thereon, now occupied by William G. Ward, as a grocery.

A lot of Land called the Carr lot; bounded North on Sherman street, West by Winslow lot, South by Allen lot and East by a lot late of S. Bell.

A lot of Land at the East end of Sherman street containing about three fourths of an acre, North, on Bull street, East on the Tilly Land, South on land of C. Whitfield, and on Sherman street, and West on land of H. Place and C. Bryer.

A lot of Land fronting on Tanner street, with a dwelling House and other buildings thereon, called the Bryer estate.

PELEG CLARKE, Assignee of S. J. S. MUNRO, & Bell, & C. E. Bell.  
Newport, June 12, 1847.—tf.

## TO LET

THE lower part of the very pleasant and convenient house, and half of the garden next north of the residence of S. T. Northam, in Thames street. Immediate possession given.

Also TO LET, and immediate possession given, the house and garden next South of the residence of S. T. Northam. The house is in excellent order, and very convenient; also, 4 small tenements in perfect order. For terms &c., apply to S. T. NORTHAM, J. D. NORTHAM.

April 29.]

## THE EMPORIUM.

WILLIAM NEWTON'S

—SPACIOUS—

## GROCERY

ESTABLISHMENT

150

THAMES STREET,

IS NOW REPLENISHED with an extensive

stock of Choice and fresh

Family Groceries,

Just received per Sloop *Riceni*, from New York.

—The following comprises the variety:—

120 Packages Tea, just imported,

40 Boxes Brown Havana Sugar,

25 lbs Jamaica do,

5 hhds New Orleans do,

5 boxes Stuart's Leaf do,

20 bbls do crushed do,

10 bbls do refined do,

35 bags Java, Rio, and St. Domingo Coffee,

15 boxes Ground Coffee,

75 bbls and halves superfine Flour,

5 boxes Soda Biscuit,

5 bbls Pilot Bread,

10 boxes blue and white Starch,

10 kegs Saleratus,

15 bbls smoked Beef, Hams, and Tongues,

60 boxes Cheese,

50 bbls and kegs Lard,

25 sacks Liverpool Salt,

100 bags Salina Salt,

60 boxes extra, and No. 1 Soap,

12 kegs pure ground Ginger,

60 boxes do Spices,

10 cases Olive Oil,

10 boxes Olives and Capres,

5 cases Sardines and Anchovies,

12 bundles Brooms,

15 boxes English and American Mustard,

5 bbls smoking Tobacco,

25 boxes Pipes,

20 jars Macaboy Snuff,

25 boxes manufactured Tobacco,

100 cases Raisins,

75 boxes and quarters Raisins,

10 cases Currants,

25 boxes Prunes,

60 drums Eggs,

25 boxes Oranges and Lemons,

12 bags Almonds, Filberts, Madeira &amp; Peanuts,

5 boxes Citron,

50 mats Cassia,

10 bbls Cloves, Pepper, Pimento, &amp; Race Ginger,

30 boxes Lemon Syrup &amp; Cordials,

12 cases assorted Pickles,

25 boxes Chocolate, Broom &amp; Cocoa Paste,

5 cases Cocoa and Cocoa shells,

10 boxes Pepper Sauce,

100 reams wrapping Paper,

20 thousand extra Spanish Segars,

50 bags Shot,

5 baskets Champagne,

—A L S O—

Nutmegs, Mace, Rice, Graham Flour, Sago,

Tapioca, ground Rice, Macaroni, Vermacelli,

Cooper's Isinglass, Gelatine, Pearl Barley, On,

Meal, Cream-O-Tarter, sup Carb Soda, Indigo,

Alum, sal Soda, Castile Soap, fancy Soap, Patent,

Candied Ginger, Tamarind, Chinese Ketchup,

English Cheese, Pine Apple do, pickle Salmon,

pickled Tongues, painted Water Pails, can Pails,

Mats, cotton Twine, Nest Boxes, Scotch Snuff,

Shelled Almonds, Lime Juice, Wine Vinegar,

Domijohns, Corks, &amp;c. &amp;c.

N. B. All articles put up, and delivered with despatch.  
[April 15, 1848.]

Lard and Hams.

A QUANTITY of Lard and Hams, just received and for sale by

CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.

Newport, April 6.

## SADDLE, HARNESS &amp; TRUNK

## WAREHOUSE,

NO. 25 BROAD STREET.

The subscriber respectfully informs his

friends and the public, that he has taken the

Store No. 25, corner of Broad and Spring streets

(formerly occupied by Geo. W. Babcock,) where

he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest

notice, and on the most reasonable terms.